Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agen for collecting accounts due this office, and for taining new subscribers in Virginia.

We shall issue no paper to-morrov morning, in order that all the employees in our establishment may be able to participate in the celebration of the day.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. It has been beautifully observed by one of our poets that the Christian Sabbath is the golden clasp which binds together the volume of the week. The thought is expressive and poetic, and may be applied with equal propriety to the recurring political anniversaries which freemen delight to honor. Not only are these festivals just tributes to the memory of great men and of heroic deeds, but they are useful and wholesome monitors in their effect upon the minds and the hearts of a people. They are, indeed, those hallowed "footprints on the sands of time," which, in the beautiful sentiment of the poet, revive the drooping hearts of the weary wayfarers along the road of life.

The custom of hallowing particular days and epochs, arose in those remote ages, whose dim and misty memories form the morning twilight of history. They had their uses then in perpetuating, like storied monuments, the great events of the past, when imperfect and fading manuscripts, or verses chaunted by the rude scald and classic bard were the only records of the heroic deeds of former days. The custom so essential to history then, is preserved from a higher motive now. It results from gratitude for services rendered, from admiration for enterprises accomplished.

The Birth-Day of Washington carries us

back, irresistibly, to the earlier period of our history, when the American Revolution, under his auspices and his guidance, was consummated. In contemplating this, the greatest political event in modern times, we cannot fail to be struck with the moderation and conservative feeling that controlled a movement so radical and complete. This feeling, so different from the excess which usually controls political revolutions, and which stained the purity of lib erty in France with the best blood of her citizens. is attributable to several causes. The Anglo-Saxon character is far more conservative and far less liable to run into excesses than that of any other race. This fact is established not only in the history of our own revolution, but in the gradual changes, which have been made through a long series of years in the English Constitution. These changes, in but few instances, were effected by bloodshed or popular commotion, and in not a solitary case by excesses of radicalism, or Jacobin cruelty. Another more important element in checking the excess generally incident upon revolution was found in the jealousies among the several colonies themselves, which though never rancorous, not even the common cause of liberty could entirely dispel. This political individualism effectually prevented any serious popular excesses and confined the action of the people to the attainment of the special objects which resulted from the revolution. This wholesome state of feeling was also due in a great degree to the personal individualism of the colonists, resulting from several causes, among which may be prominently ranked, the agricultural pursuits of the people, the sparseness of population, and their Anglo-Saxon jealousy of the encroachments of government.

But probably there were none of these causes which tended more to this pacific result than the moderation and patriotism of Washington himself. It can scarcely be doubted that in the enthusiasm and delight which succeeded the consummation of their liberties, the colonists would have denied nothing to the ambition of their successful leader. But even when thus elevated upon the mountain of temptation, he spurned alike the allurements of power, of wealth, and of ambition-with a firmness and a virtue which has but one example even in sacred history. Thus, in the language engraven on his monument, he "has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens and given the world an example of true glory."

But we would, in the celebration of his birth, but half express our veneration for the memory of Washington, if we failed to recur to those wholesome lessons of mutual love and mutual forbearance which he has bequeathed to the different sections of our country. Sentiments familiar to our ears as household words, have lost their real force from our intimate acquaintance with the language in which they are expressed. Many con the language of his Farewell Address, with the same reverence, but as little regard to its real meaning, as an ignorant papist patters his Pater or his Ave. But let us not forget the solemn warning and wholesome advice contained in these almost prophetic words:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and othern-Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal

Brief as is the history of our country, the attempt has already been made to establish these geographical distinctions and sectional jealonsies in the Union. That attempt, for more than thirty years, was lamentably successful. A reographical line was drawn which served to provoke dissension and foster difficulties which were never contemplated by the founders of the Union. Thanks to the patriotism of the last session of Congress, that dangerous line was effaced from our country-the secsectional spirit, so much deprecated by the exchange,

Father of his Country, is by a strict construction of, and a firm adherence to, the Constitu tion on which the Union rests. When we lose sight of this, as our guide and our beacon when we throw away the chart which should control our course, a dissolution of the Union or what is far worse, a consolidated despotism must inevitably ensue.

THE CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITU TIONAL PARTIES.

On a day like this which should be consecre ed to patriotism, we feel that it would be sacri lege to indulge in the acrimonious agitation of party politics. But admonished, by one of the fathers of the Republic, that it is well some times to recur to first principles, we propos offering a few remarks on that subject.

It is the Constitution of the United State that presents and defines those first principle and it is on that instrument that all respecta ble political parties must poise themselves It would be idle to indulge and to express re grets that an instrument which seems to us so plain and clear, should be differently construed by different men. The word of God itself has given rise to an infinitude of variant interpreations. While there are numerous religious sects that draw their creeds from the Bible there are two political parties that draw their creeds from the Constitution. That the mem bers of these two different schools of politics possess both public and private virtue, none but bigots will deny.

One of these schools is the Republican School; the other, the Federal School. The first having regard to the separate conditions of the colonies anterior to their severance from the British Crown; considering the moving causes of the Revolution; bearing in mind the different State constitutions and the accompany ing bills of rights; looking to the Constitution of the United States, its contemporaneous exposition and its real ends and objects, has made its creed a State rights creed. It concedes to the General Government all its granted powers, and claims for the several States (without respect of sections) all their reserved rights-and all rights not granted to the General Government are reserved to the States respectively or to the people" of the States.

The second school-the Federal, interprets the Constitution quite differently. It understands it to have built up a great overshadow ing central power, which absorbs all the sovereignties of the States.

Which school is best calculated to perpetuate the union of the States, is not a difficult quesion to solve. The Republican or Democratic school, viewing all the States as equal and sovereign, and yet conceding to the central government all its proper powers, altogether discards the idea of sectionalism. The other school interpreting the Constitution more oosely, and denying what is technically called sovereignty to the States, makes the General Sovernment the great and only Government. It teaches that what Congress adopts, the President approves, and the Supreme Court decides, is the supreme law of the land. It may oppress a State or injure a section, it is still invested with the imposing authority of a supreme law. For instance-Congress might surp the power to abolish slavery in the Disrict of Columbia, to exclude it from the Territories, to arrest the inter-State slave trade, or even to abolish slavery in the States. If a President should sign such a law, and a Su. preme Court should pronounce it constitutional, the Federal or Whig party would say that was a binding law-a supreme law, resistance to which would be revolution, and that the individuals engaged in such resistance would be traitors, whose punishment is death.

Should the north have more States, a larger representation in the two houses of Congress, a northern President and a majority of Supreme Court Judges-and should this northern preominance in all the branches of the Federal government be tinctured with Abolitionism, hen there would be a war of the North against the South. This would be sectionalism-the esult of Federalism. The southern section would be deprived of its property by the usurpation of the Federal government and every southern man who resisted such oppression would be pronounced a traitor and subjected o the ignominious process of hanging. We infer from all this, and it is a legitimate inference, that SECTIONALISM is the inevitable esult of Federalism.

But there are other parties in the country that have built upon other foundations than the Constitution. They have caught up the pestilent isms of the day that spring up with the prolific rankness of tropical vegetation. The advocates of most of these isms repudiate both the Bible and the Constitution. One of them pretending to recognize each, ambitiously aspires to absorb both of the old parties.

For old parties, founded on the Constitution. nonest and time honored, we feel a sincere respect, differ from them as we may, but for new parties that construct new creeds not known to the Constitution, and attempt to propagate them by a secret machinery never before introduced into a free country, we can entertain no other feeling than that of loathing.

It is the high duty of the Democratic party o guard the Constitution and send down to posterity the blood-bought inheritance derived from their fathers. Whether in the North or South, the East or the West, they are impressed with but one conviction and moved by but one impulse. Everywhere, the Democratic party is the same. It has no variant views, o conflicting creeds. Its members agree like brothers. It has but one view and one creed. We hope and believe that it will be mindful of its high and patriotic duties.

We extract from the New York Herald synopsis of the points contained in a letter from Captain Gibson, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Having hitherto published a letter purporting to be written by Captain Gibson, and communicated to Congress from the State Department. we feel that it is due to him to give place in our columns to his explanations and defense.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN DEFAULTER IN SWITZERLAND. - The treasurer of Holmes line was effaced from our country—the sectional hostilities which its existence engendered will, we sincerely trust, be effaced with it. The only mode in future to escape from this RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED

We are authorized to say that the Postal Convention between the United States and Bremen, has been so modified that pamphlets, agazines, and other printed matter, as well as ewspapers, may be sent in narrow bands, pen at the sides or ends, by the Bremen line f steamers from the United States, to any point beyond, as well as to Bremen, belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union; and vice

versa, from any such point to the United States. On newspapers sent from the United States y the Bremen line, the postage is three cents each, prepayment required. This pays in full to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Any postage accruing on newspapers beyond the German Austrian Postal Union. must be collected at the points of delivery.

Newspapers received by the Bremen line, are n like manner, fully prepaid.

On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed natter, (except newspapers,) a postage of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, mus pe prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

Supreme Court of the United States. WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1855. Hon. James A. McDougall, of California was admitted an attorney and counsellor of

this court. No. 72. John Charles Fremont, appella vs. the United States. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Attorney General Cushing for the appellees, and by Hon. J. J. Crittenden for the appellant.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

orious Scene in a Know-nothing Council Moses Eames, a Know-nothing member of the Legislature of New York, publishes a letter describing his reception in a Know-nothing Council in Syracuse, after voting for Wm. H Seward for United States Senator.

Mr. Barker informed the Grand Council tha I would make explanations in relation to my vote cast at the last election. While I was proceeding to do so, one of the members asked me for whom I voted for United States Senator? When I replied Wm. H. Seward, it created great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty or thirty, more vehement than the rest rushed forward to the platform, hissing, stamp ing their feet, gnashing their teeth, extendin their arms with clenched fists, crying out, wit their arms with clenched lists, crying out, with countenances flushed with excitement, "Traitor," "Perjurer," "Liar," "Villain," and other epithets, accompanied with their exclamation, "hustle him out," "down stairs with him," "throw him out of the window," &c., &c.

By this time the meeting was in a complet uproar. The presiding officer could not control those present, and declared the meeting adjourned for one hour. There was then a general rush for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost seized my collar, but, by the exertion of a few personal friends I was saved from further violence, by being, with great haste, escorted down a private stairway, while others closed the doors and kept back the mob. When I reached the street Mr. Barker advised me to go to my hotel, and not to show myself about the place, but to leave the city in the first conveyance. Having no other business to attend to, I took the advice and left Syracuse in the first train.

The Foreign Fruit Trade of New York About thirty vessels are constantly engaged in carrying fruit to this port from the Wes India Islands, whence the chief supplies of pine apples, banana, cocoa-nuts, &c., are derived but a much larger trade in fruits is carried or with ports in the Mediterranean, which supply annually something like seventy or eighty cargoes—principally oranges. The importa-tions of last year are estimated by one of the principal dealers, as follows :

75,000 bunches of bananas from Baracoa. sold here at from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per bunch. 2,000,000 Baracoa cocoa-nuts, sold at from \$25 to \$30 per 100.

Twenty cargoes of pine-apples, from Matan

zas and Havana, averaging 80,000 dozen per cargo, and sold at from \$8 to \$12 per 100. 20,000 dozen St. Barts pines, sold at from

\$7,50 to \$8 per 100. 200,000 dozen from the Bahama Islands. The latter sold very low, on account of the

prevalence of the cholera. Ten cargoes of Havana oranges, averaging 350,000 each, have been received, thus far, the present season, the crop being more abundant than at any time during the last fifteen years. Prices are reduced nearly one half, compared with last year's prices. Mediterranean oranges, which come in boxes, and are most extensively shipped to different parts of the U.S., begin to be received in January, but not extensively until April or May. The great bulk of this description of fruit, which is less perishable than other varieties, comes from that direction West India oranges are preferred for their flavor. Bananas and pine-apples begin to ar-rive about the first of April, and are most plentiful during the succeeding three months Cocoa-nuts arrive all the year round. Many cocoa-nuts come here from San Blas and the Spanish Main via Baltimore; merchants in the latter city possess advantages which enable them to compete successfully with our own, in this branch of the trade. West India oranges arrive in October, and are most abundant in January and February. Just now, this fruit is going out of the market, to be soon superseded by Mediterranean oranges.

It is only within a short time that Havana

has produced oranges as abundantly as in years previous to 1844 and 1845, on account of the destruction of the trees by hurricanes During the years mentioned, such was the scarcity there, that Havana was supplied with Sicily oranges, re-exported from New York. The fruit trade of this city is constantly growing more important, as the demand for consumption is increased by a growing population.

[Journal of Commerce.

MLLE, RACHEL COMING.-A Paris write says: The engagement with Mile. Rachel to visit the United has been signed by all parties. She will be paid 1,200,000 francs for two hundred representations, to be given wherever may be deemed proper; that is to say, six thousand francs, \$1,200, for each representation. Six hundred thousand francs will be deposited at her banker's in Paris, before the departure, which, in case of her being shipwrecked, reverts to her family. But if Mlle. Rachel dies during the course of the two hundred representations, since she literally belongs body and soul to the entrepreneurs, they have a right to expose her corpse from city to city to whoever may desire to see it. And this property need not be rendered until it shall have procured the two hundred receipts specified by the con-

We have not the slightest doubt that either dead or alive Madame Rachel will prove a losing speculation to those who have made this ridiculous bargain.

COMMODORE PERRY.—The Rhode Islan House of Representatives has adopted a resolu-tion authorizing the Governor to present to Commodore Perry a service of plate, suitably inscribed, as a testimonial of the high appre-ciation by his native State of the great and important service he has rendered to the cause civilization and commerce, in the opening of the ports of Japan.

The Case of Captain Gibson.

Letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs—Further Developments— The Captain's Narrative, &c.

Captain Gibson, who, as the readers of the Herald will remember, was imprisoned at Batavia, tried on a ridiculous charge of treason, and suffered by the confiscation of his property, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee. he Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives. The present letter is in answer to one put forth by the Dutch government, in relation to a memorial alleged to have been addressed to the Dutch government in the East Indies. Captain Gibson states that he has written no such memorial, and proceeds to detail the circumstances which surrounded him at Batavia. He was without friends-in a noisome dungeon, surrounded by felons, and had no prospect of immediate relief. In this dilemma, by advice of the representative of the American government at Batavia, he addressed a letter to the Governor General of Netherlands India. This letter contained a narrative of Captain Gibson's life and travels in various parts of the world.

The letter closes with these words:

"I do not wish to write wholly in the spirit o self vindication, but rather as confessing sincerely much imprudence in deportment and speech, though in nowise attended with a malicious contemplation of hostilities against the Netherlands India government.

"The accompanying papers and documents will, I think, afford some further clue to my general history and character, and will manifest that whilst my poetic imagination might lead me into many excesses not approved of by the matter-of-fact opinions of the world, yet still I am not of a nature to plot treasonable designs, much less to execute them.

"Now, by the promptness and vigor of the Netherlands India government, its moral power has been fully sustained in the eyes of the natives of Palembang by my arrest, and has, also, thereby been very effectually forced upon my own convictions. Hence I now hope to realize its forbearance for whatever indiscretions I may have committed against the majesty of its

After the reception of this letter, 20th Fe cuary, 1852, the Captain was released, but only to be again arrested on the 24th. He remained in prison until the date of his escape. It was during this time that the Dutch government allege that he wrote the second letter. He

"It is not pretended by the Dutch Minister that I ever wrote but two communications to the Governor-General; the first, a statement of my previous conduct; the other and the last, an application for a stay of proceedings in my case. Mr. Van Hall says, in his dispatch to Mr. Belmont of Feb. 25, 1853, on this subject-(H. Ex. doc. No. 16, p. 25.)—'In the mean-while, under date of Feb. 25, while he was at liberty, Mr. Gibson, under the impression that he would again be incarcerated, whote to the Governor-General the letter of which a copy accompanies this, in which he implores his clemency, acknowledges the imprudence of his actions, and asks for an immediate trial, in the hope that extenuating circumstances would cause a mitigation of the punishment which strictly speaking, he might have deserved. On the following day he again addressed himself to the Governor-General, supplicating him to use the power with which that high functionary is vested, in his behalf, in order to stay all further

proceeding.'
"Now, there are two points in which Mr. Van Hall and myself agree, namely, that I made two communications to the Governor-General. and that the last in the order of time was a mere supplication to stay all proceedings.

"We differ in regard to the time when the first letter was written, and as to what it contained. If, then, I can establish, by incontrovertible proofs, that the letter sent bore the date and contained the matter stated by me, and also that no letter such as that dated February 25 could have been written or sent, it must be concluded that the Dutch have suppressed the true letter, and have foisted a spurious one tempt.

"The first proof I shall offer to support my statement of what my first letter to the gov ernor-general contained, is negative merely Mr. Belmont, in a dispatch to Mr. Van Hall, dated January 4, 1854, (H. Ex. Doc. 16, page 18,) says, referring to an understanding with the Netherlands India authorities to return certain evidences and papers submitted by me to the Governor-General: 'In accordance with this positive understanding, Mr. Gibson sent, about the 20th February, 1852, a statement to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, accompanied by seventeen packages of papers, marked A to Q, together with the log f the Flirt.' The object of this dispatch was to obtain the return of these papers. After communicating with the N. I. government, Mr Van Hall returned a reply, promising to de liver up the papers, but not denying the state-ments of Mr. Belmont, in regard to the statenent sent. Now the date of sending this statement agrees with the date of my communica-tion, and a careful examination of Mr. Bel-mont's dispatch will show that Mr. Van Hall was under the necessity of denying Mr. Belnont's statements' if untrue.

"The original from which I have above copied the letter of the 18th February is contained in a package of papers transmitted by Mr. Cramerus under his official seal. This package, with the evidence of its authenticity, I shall take great pleasure in submitting to your inspection. The State Department received a package from Mr. Cramerus in my case, containing impor tant papers, certified in a manner precisely similar to that of the package in question indeed, I have no doubt that the papers in question will be considered as authe n the most ample manner by the State De-

Captain Gibson further quotes the evidence of Commander Magruder and of Captain Bassett, master of the American ship Daniel Sharp, to prove that the letter sent on the 20th of February was a narration of facts alone. This paper has been suppressed by the Dutch government, and one of an entirely different character substituted. Captain Gibson then proceeds to analyze this letter, and makes out a very good case to show that this letter was forged for the Dutch government to serve its purposes; and then gives some particulars about his "poetic imaginings," thus:

"I entered the East with a feeling of awe for its history—its past renown and its prostrate grandeur. I found them a people who impressed me with the idea that they were the Selavi of Asia, and occupying the same position in relation to the Teutonic race in the East that the Selave and Teuton maintain in the West. Without battle or bloodshed, and without a history to mark their footsteps, the Malay races have spread from Polynesia to Sumatra, and from Sumatra over Borneo, and the greater part of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. These races have supplanted the aboriginal races among whom they came—their language the native languages, and their religion the native religions. I found them tractable, infused with an expansive spirit, and capable of assimilating with the advantages of education to our civilization. I felt that there was a destiny in store for the Malay races, and " I entered the East with a feeling of awe for was a destiny in store for the Malay races, and ventured to express this idea, not only to the intelligent Dutchmen with whom I became acquainted, but with the more intelligent Malays. With the latter I talked of the advantages of our civilization, and of the elevation of the Malay masses by education and an improved economy. I did not suppose that it was an offence against the Dutch government to speak of a great race spreading over those vast seas,

"The letter of the 18th it would not do for the Dutch to produce against me. In the first and would, therefore, be subject to the suspi-cion of having been extorted. In the second place, it breathed too much of the heroic, while the aim of the Dutch was to represent me as a weak impostor, and thus destroy the impression which it was supposed I had made on the impressible Malay mind.

"To obviate these difficulties, and destroy my

hold upon the minds of the natives and the sympathy of my countrymen, this letter of the 25th was written, as I charge, by the procurement of the Netherlands India government. I disown and deny that letter. "If any further proof of the spuriousness of

the letter of the 25th is required, it will suggest itself to every mind that considers it attentively. The last person who consistently with what we know of human nature, could make such a confession, would be the man guilty of the crimes confessed. When an instance contradictory of this is presented, a new fact will be added to the history of human eccentricity. "The blow which was sought to be dealt on me by this fabricated letter, is the severest that perfidious animosity could conceive. It aimed at once to brand me with crime and cowardice and thus to detach from me those numerou and generous friends who have surrounded me since my return to this country, and who have sustained me by their sympathy and their counsels. It is, however, a cause of congratulation that this base proceeding of the Dutch government has strengthened my hold upon the regard of my friends, and has found little sympathy in this country.
"I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, WALTER M. GIBSON."

Harvard University-The Rejection of

Judge Loring.
We take from the New York Day Book the 20th inst. the following sound and sensible

"Never, we venture to say, has an institu tion, the conduct of whose affairs are presumed to be in the hands of men of position and in-telligence, committed such an act of madness and insanity as Harvard University in the rejection of Judge Loring, as law lecturer on ac-count of obedience to the law in remanding the fugitive slave Burns to his master. Whatever opinion a person may entertain of slavery abstractly considered, we do not see how his mind could be so warped as to countenance disobedience to an express statute enacted by the people. The very persons who claim the privilege thus to disobey law, and to persecute others for not doing the same, are the loudest in their protestations against those who do not obey every statute which they consider just and proper. A question of fact came before Judge Loring, upon which he was bound to express an opinion. He was no more responsible for the law, whether it were good or bad in his sented to him proved. A jury is called upon to decide in regard to certain statements that may be made before them and not to determine how the result of those statements shall affect any particular person or persons. If a jury take it into their heads to make the law, they rob the people of their prerogative and assume a responsibility which cannot be shouldered with impunity. Judge Loring, in his decision in regard to Burns, merely stated the truth as the evidence before him proved, and as an honest, law-abiding man, he could have done no

less nor no more.

Although these fundamental principles ar so plain and unequivocal, yet there are found men—men who claim to possess no trifling amount of virtue and intelligence—who place sentiment, where dreamy abstractions and visionary impracticabilities are placed instead of sound principles of justice and morality, stands as the personification of obedience to law. With a withering rebuke, he can point them to their own sumptuary acts, and con demn them out of their own mouths. And yet, with a blindness which passes comprehen sion, they do not see the inconsistency of their conduct or the dangerous precedents they are

making for future generations. The remarkable obscuration which fanaticism or one idea philosophy produces on man-kind, is one of the most melancholy features of our time, and never has it been more power-fully illustrated than in the case now referred to. It forcibly illustrates the great principle that a course of error always leads to greater and greater blindness, until the poor victim is actually bound hand and foot in the grossest misconceptions. In the formation of opinions, as well as in the management of business affairs, in order to be right we must start right. The Abolitionists of Boston have mounted a hobby of narrow minded philosophy which can see no good in society unless it con-forms to the strict letter of their creeds. They have ignored the great fountain of truth, and in seeking from their own wells and cisterns they have fallen into swamps, quagmires, an mud holes which has covered them with th filthy abominations of vanity, pride, and con-ceit. The overseers of Harvard University will, when the age recovers from its nitrou oxyd intoxication be regarded with pity an surprise, while the stand taken by Judge Lor ing will shine as a bright oasis in the midst o an age when abstract theories were placed fo real truth, and when common sense was obscured by the vain deductions of human reasons.

Mexico. A rumor prevailed at Washington, a fer days ago, that Santa Anna had been assassinated. It was supposed at the time to be false, and has proved so; but it is evident that the government of the dictator is tottering to its fall. The total number of votes at the late presidential re-election was 435,530 for Santa Anna, and 4,075 against him; yet, at the very time this apparent decision of the nation was given, every province of Mexico was heaving with revolutionary throes. The last dates which we have from the city of Mexico are to the 5th instant, at which time affairs there were proceeding nearly as tranquilly as at any previous period; but a provincial government had been formed at Acapulco with Alvarez at its head, and the revolutionists of Tehuante-pec had declared in his favor. A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune under date February 7, gives the names of the revolutionary government as follows: President Alvarez, until the arrival of Ceballos Finance, Haro y Tamariz; War, Yanez; In-terior, Payno. Santa Anna's government is in fact starved out. The recall of General Woll hitherto one of Santa Anna's staunchest adhe nitherto one of Santa Anna's staunchest adherents—was a great mistake, and has taken away the little prestige of military strength he still retained, and as the different revolutionary parties have decided to unite under the leadership of Alvarez, we should not be surprised at any time to hear that the Mexican governmen had definitely passed into new hands, though into how much better ones may be a question.

[Journal of Commerce.]

MRS. STEPHEN'S NEW NOVEL.
Hagar, the Martyr, or Passion and Reality
a tale at the North and South, by Mrs. H. Marior

Stephens. On sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

and of its one day becoming a power among Excitement in a Cincinnati School-Ex- The New York and Liverpool United States pulsion of a Negro Pupil.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Friday says: "There was great excitement in the Seventh District yesterday, concerning the determina-tion of Miss Newhall, that a colored boy, who had been in attendance in other departments of the school, shall not be admitted into hers. The boy was regularly a pupil for some months, and nothing was said of it until he was trans-ferred to Miss Newhall's room, when she sent him home with a note, informing his mother that he would not be permitted to remain longer in the school. The mother, who is a light mulatto, inquired the reason, and Miss N. laid the matter before the District Trustees, who told her that she *must* receive the boy, and she persisted

in refusing to do so.' The Gazette of Tuesday states the matter was laid before the School Board subsequently, and that Miss Newhall, after an exciting debate, was sustained in the course she had pursued. The boy who called himself a quadroon, was expelled from the schools, the Board deeming that colored schools were provided for those tinged with negro blood.

From the Journal of Commerce. General Houston's Lecture. The public announcement of a lecture from the hero of San Jacinto, called forth an audi-ence which nearly filled Niblo's spacious saloon

last evening. The lecture was one of a course before the New England Young Men's Asso-

ciation; and General Houston selected as his subject the American Indians-a theme upon which he is thoroughly informed, and out of which he is thoroughly informed, and out of which he made a very interesting lecture. He commenced by remarking that the aboriginal inhabitants of America were a people no less interesting that neglected in our country. Their history was familiar to one and all. They were the original proprietors of the soil; but the enterprise and the cupidity of the white man had expelled them from their domain. He remarked that they were intelligent by nature. marked that they were intelligent by nature, and susceptible of a high degree of improvement. To prove this, it was only necessary to go back to the time of Pocahontas, when there were illustrious and distinguished untutored men, who, by the mere force of native genius, successfully combatted with the white man. Red Jacket was an illustrious man; and in the war of 1812, the great Tecumseh proved himself not inferior to the English in generalship and indomitable courage. He fell pierced with the enemy's bullets; but he fell like a true warrior, with his feet to the enemy and his back to the earth. The Cherokees, the Chicasaws, and the Choctaws, also present instances of refinement and civilization which will com-pare favorably with the white man. "But," said the speaker, "what has the Government of the United States done for the Indians? It is estimated that one hundred millions of dollars have been appropriated to them in ex-change for their lands; but how much of this has the Indian received? Instead of these appropriations being a means of civilizing and Christianizing him, it has been rather a means own estimation, than any other member of so-ciety, and all that was required of him was to state, in his decision, what the evidence prealized beneficially twenty millions of this money; but it has been swallowed up in the cupidity of the agents. Until men of honesty and experience are placed on our frontiers to negotiate with the Indians, we shall have nothing but agitations and hostilities. A policy of peace never failed to give quiet and security to our frontiers, but an adverse policy never failed to bring about an opposite state of affairs. It has been so in Texas for the last fifty years; and it will ever be so until the Indian treaties are secured from violation. The Indian tribes never violated a treaty from the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth to

the present day."
The General alluded to the Florida war, and remarked that it cost the country about forty nillions of dollars, lost a number of lives, but wards them-he was "every inch a man."

DEADY MADE CLOTHING .- Members of Congress wishing to provide themselves Superior Garments for the Winter, will find an elegant assortment at
WALL & STEPHENS,

BROWN AND SHOOK GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER CHANTS, RICHMOND, VA. And Agents for "Kerr's" "Summerdean" Old Rye and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. Premiun

brands.
All letters promptly answered, and orders filled.
Feb 20—3m

TAKE NOTICE, visitors and others at TAKE NOTICE, visitors and others attending the Metropolitan Fair.—I have just brought on from New York a large assortment of splendid Diamonds and a great variety of new styles rich Jewelry.

Also, some very superior Watches, which for true time cannot be surpassed.

I have also just finished a magnificent Silver

Thave also just linished a magnificent Silver Tea Set that will compare favorably with anything of the kind at the Fair or in America. It will be exhibited free of charge to all at my store, 418 Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourand-a half and Sixth streets.

H. O. HOOD. WANTED-A Situation as Teacher of Y English, Mathematics, and Latin; also, the rudiments of Greek, if desired. All of which will be taught in the most approved manner. The applicant is an experienced manner, good address, and will furnish the best references both in regard to character and ability.

None but a liberal salary need be offered.

For particulars, address

SETH FRINK, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Dec 8-tf VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. QUILTED BOTTOM and PATENT LEA-THER BOOTS.—The undersigned has just received a fine assortment of the above Boots. His general assortment of Boots and Shoes for them made of the best material and workmanship Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

GEO. BURNS. 340 Pennsylvania avenue,
Adjoining Patterson's drug-store.
(News)

RS. COWDEN CLARKE'S new Novel.

The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence, by Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Complete Concordance to Shakspeare."

Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology.

Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good, by M. N Cousin; increased by an Appendix on French Art; translated by O. W. Wight.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

TO Members of Congress, Strangers Sojourning in the City, and the Public generally.—
Permit me to call your attention to my large and superior stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and in such style as cannot fail to please.
Having supplied my establishment with the very
best workmen, I will warrant that all garments
manufactured by me shall be equal to those made

manufactured by me shall be equal to those made in any other establishment in the United States.

WM. H. STANFORD, Merchant Tailor,
Penn. av., three doors west of 3d st., No. 388.
Also, Agent for the regular French Fashions, received regularly, two suits a month. W.H.S.

Dec 3 2aw3wif

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the original Virginia Military Land Warrant, No. 8,966, for 3334 acres, issued on the 22d September, 1841, in the name of Ann Bronaugh, one of the heirs of Lieutenant Austin Sandridge, for his service as lieutenant in the continental line, has been accidentally lost; and application will be made to the General Land Office, for the issue of with the 4th section of the rules and regulations of said office dated November 20th, 1852.

HOMAS BRONAUGH,

For himself and the other heirs of Ann Bronaugh

in first cabin.....\$130 a second cabin, \$75. Exclusive use of extra sized

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New York.

Wed'day. Dec. 27, 1854 | Saturday. Dec. 16, 1854 | Wed'day. Jan. 24, 1855 | Saturday. Jan. 13, 1855 | Wed'day. Feb. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Jan. 27, 1855 | Wed'day. Mar. 7, 1855 | Saturday. Feb. 10, 1855 | For freight or passage. Saturday. Feb. 24, 1855 | For freight or passage. Saturday. Feb. 24, 1855 | Saturday. Feb. 24, 1855 | For freight or passage. Saturday. Feb. 24, 1855 | Saturday. Fe For freight or pa-sage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS,

No. 56 Wall street, N. Y BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.

R. G. ROBERTS & Co.,

13 King's Arms Yard, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co.,

GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Jan 3—dif

THE UNDERSIGNED would respect-THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and citizens generally that he has resumed the Grocery business,
and is now located at the corner of Pennsylvania
avenue and Thirteenth street, where will be
found a choice selection of Groceries, Teas,
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Special attention is invited to his assortment of
Teas, Liquors, and Cigars.
The above goods are all of the best quality, and
for sale very low for cash.

R. D. TWEEDY

R. D. TWEEDY. Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street, Nov 3—dlw&colw

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

ADJES ALPINE BOOTS,—Just received a superior lot of Ladies' Black and Brown Alpine Boots, together with a large and general assortment of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots and Shoes for sale by

GEO. BURNS,

GEO. BURNS,

340 Pennsylvania avenue,

Adjoining Patterson's Drug Store.

Dec 1 (News.)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER W and Plated Ware at Reduced Prices—In anticipation of the approaching dull season, we offer our entire stock of elegant Gold Watches,

reduced rates.

Persons would do well to examine our assortment, which is by far the largest, most fashionable, and best selected ever offered to our customers.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

324 Penn. avenue, between 8th and 9th streets.

CASH MUSIC AND PIANO STORE

HORACE WATERS No 333 Broadway, New York. OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINATION

MUSIC AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. NOTWITHSTANDING THE COMBIbination of Music Dealers to keep up the prices of non-copyright music against the interests of Native Composers, and their refusal to extend to Mr. Waters the courtesies of the trade, he is making immense sales—having abundant evidence that he has public countenance and support in his opposition to the Great Monopoly, and in his efforts to aid Native Talent, and adopt the National Currency. His stock of American and European Music is immense, and the catalogue of his own publications is one of the largest and best selected in the United States. He has also made a Great Reduction in the Prices of Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds. Superior toned 6½ Octave Pianos for \$175, \$200, and \$225, interior of as good quality, and instruments as strong and as durable as those which cost \$500. Pianos of every variety of style and the brand of disapprobation upon an individual who has the honesty to stand up for good order in the midst of the upheavals of wildness and fanaticism, which shake less settled minds about him... Judge Loring's position, in our estimation, is one of no ordinary nobility. In immetion, is one of no ordinary nobility. In immetion, is one of no ordinary nobility. In immetion, is one of no ordinary nobility. In immetions of dollars, lost a number of lives, but brought us no glory at all. He spoke of the policy pursued towards the Indians in the days of Madison, Jefferson, Monroe, and Jackson to this day created a thrill in the Indian's bosom. When he was umpire and controller of their devices the first premium Æolean Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co's. make (owners of the Æolean Patent.) & Co's. make (owners of the Æolean Patent.)
Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices from \$40 to \$150. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Saith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament.) The Best Make in the United States. Prices \$45, \$60 \$75, \$100, \$115, \$125, \$135, \$150. \$mith's Double Bank Melodeons' \$200. Each Piano and Melodeon guarantied. The best terms to the trade, schools, &c. 12½ per cent. discount to Clergymen and Churches. All orders promptly attended to. Music sent to all parts of the country, post paid, at the reduced rates. General and select Catalogues and Schedules of prices of Musical Instruments forwarded to any address free of charge.

Feb 16—d3m

HARD TIMES, a New Novel, by Chas.
Dickens.
The Metallic Wealth of the United States, de-

The Metallic Wealth of the United States, described and compared with that of other countries, by J. D. Whitney.

Memcirs of Joseph John Gurney, with selections from his Journal and Correspondence. Edited by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, in 2 vols.

Memories over the Water, or Stray Thoughts of a Long Stroll, by Henry Manly.

On sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Aug 18 Aug 18

AW PARTNERSHIP.—Supreme Court of the United States.—ROBERT J. WALKER and LOUIS JANIN have formed a copartnership under the name of "WALKER & JANIN," for the argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington city, where both will attend throughout the future sessions of that court. They may be addressed at Washington, New York, or New Orleans. Jan 19-eo3n

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW W Work, Wolfert's Roost and other Papers, now first collected, by Washington Irving. Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, by Herr Full Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by N. Norton, A. M.

N. Norton, A. M.
Memoirs of Lile, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon, by the Count de les Cases, with portraits and other illustrations.

Manuel of Sacred History, by John Henry Kurtz, D. D. Just published and for sale at
TAYLOR & MAURYS

Bookstore, near 9th street U NDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEAson.—The largest and best assortment of all qualities, will be found at WALL & STEVENS,

322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall. PRESENTS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

W. GALT & BROTHER will open
this day a magnificent assortment-of Fancy
Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Fans, Silver Card
Cases, Card Trays, Porte Monnaies, and Bijouterie

of every description.

Persons in want of presents would do well to make their selections whilst our stock is complete, and avoid the usual bustle of the noisydays.

M. W. GALT, & BRO.,

Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

E XTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Gall & Bro. have just received a beautiful assortment of—Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c. Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.

The above are of the very best quality, and un usually low.

M. W. GALT & BRO.
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts

DABLE CUTLERY, ALBATA FORKS and Spoons, &c.—Just received a large as-cortment of superior Table Cutlery of every va-

Also, every style of the finest quality Albata Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, &c., which will be found the best substitute for real silver ever discovered.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

324 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10 streets